EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Glimpses of the World's Favorites.

LADY DIXIE'S JAGUAR.

Interviews, Talks, Opinions and Paragraphs.

The Cologne Gasette states that the German govsrument is beginning to take into consideration the possibility of agreeing to the American overtures or a second silver conference

Daily News:-"The fanatic belief of the Comte de Chambord in his divine right assumes the aspect of an amiable and high-minded weakness. It invests im with something of the touching sentiment of o nument of the past. There is a deep pathos in e picture given of the old man in the Comte d'Ideille's pamphlot, where the curtain is drawn aside at him to us toasting his toes at the fireside chatting confidentially to his physician about his dreams for the future for the regeneration of ce and for the enlivening of his own family House of Orleans. The Comte de Chambord is much better employed thus, and probably much happier, than he would have been upon the throne of

than he would have been upon the throne of France."

Since the late Lord Waterford found his pet tigers playing at ball with his gamekeeper's head the great carnivora have usually been considered rather unsace animals to keep in private establishments. Lady Dixie, however, the wife of Sir Beaumont Dixie, seems not to have been or this opinion, for she kept a lagnar as her own especial pet, other people having as little liking for the beast as it had for them. This animal, it appears, has broken its chain, and is now at large in Windsor Forest. All efforts to recapture it have hitherto proved vain, and an evening walk in the neighborhood will for the future be attended with just that spice of danger which would relieve it from the monotony of an ordinary stroll. Those, however, who object to the jaguar's presence may possibly call upon his owner to organize a little shooting party at an early date.

There was once a time when the post of an envoy was terribly perilous. But Captain Martini, intrusted with a regal golden crown by Pope Loo to king Mencilk of Shon, has had a singularly hard fate. The monarch having always been iriendly to missionaries, never eating them—although the practice of his loyal subjects has shown that an occasional dish of baked stranger would not be altogether distasteful—was designated to be the wearer of a Papal coronet and the explorer was to take it. Unhappily, however, its bearer fell among thieves, who have not only appropriated the diadem, but the accompanying Papal brief as well, leaving Captain Martini to explain the incident as best he can. It is incar that, it King Mencilk would be crowned by Rome, he had better come to the ancient city himself. And then, to make sure or always owning the crown, he should leave it behind him in asfe keeping when he returns to his cwa loved land.

With 110 children and a little care the subjects of the late King of Burmah, it might be thought.

when he should leave it behind him in safe keeping when he returns to his own loved land.

With 110 children and a little care the subjects of the late King of Burmah, it might be thought, should not have been so put about for an heir to the throne. But there seems to have been a most subjable extravagance. Twenty-lour sons died before their father and eighteen more with him, and as there were only forty-eight altogether at the commencement six remained to be accounted for. One is a lunatic, four are babies and one is the present king—Theebau: so if the authorities had wasted even one prince more there would have been nothing left but the babies or the lunatic to choose the next king from. The daughters—sixty-two—died all together about the same date, or disappeared alive. Among the sons were two who at one time kept a prince of Nepai and some Arab pirate chief company in the State Priscu in the fortress of fluinar. They had been sent to the government of fluids to be taken care of as being dangerous—having twice nearly killed their father—but in the midder air of India turned their thoughts from assessination and rebellion to crequet and tatting. In

and Vendredi, in 1836, 1837 and 1838 (Poetess, the winner in 1841, was trained by R. Boyce); Baron de Rithschild's Meudon, in 1846; his own Expérience, in 1849, and M. Reiset's Cérébrité in 1854. For many years past he had given up business, beyond training a tew horses of his own. He died at seventy-iour years of age, having been just haif a contury connected with the French turf, after a previous connection with the English; and, novertheless, a French writer, who ought to know, can say of him:—"He remained to the very end of his life the personistic of the content of honesty and honor, and on that perilous ground called the 'turf,' he never gave rise to a single doubt as to the uprightness of his character." The shade of Diogenes may extinguish his lanteru, the honest man having turned up where one would least expect to find him.

POOR CARLOTTA. Since the Empress Charlotte, after the disastrous fire at Tirvueren, has resided at the Château de Bouchout Her Majesty's health has greatly improved. She is allowed complete liberty, not only in the chateau but in the park. The Queen of Belgium is most devoted to her sister-in-law, and her frequent, almost daily, visits are looked forward to with the greatest pleasure. The Empress has one remarkable peculiarity, she never speaks in the first person, but always uses the abstract substantive "on:" "On desire, on real, on exige," but, affable and gracious to all, it is seldom that she goes beyond expressing a wish, "on desare." She takes a great interest in the families of the farmers and cottagers on the estate, and when inquiring about them says:—"It is wished to know if they are well or happy"—or she will mention to the gardener that "it is remarked" there are leaves in a certain alley that should be swept away, or that some alteration has been nicely done. The Empress' meals are served with the same ecremony as at court, and she always prepares for thom by making a change in her dress. When "L'Imperatrice est serve" has been amounced she enters the dainy room and takes her seat, after making a ceremonal courtesy to her suite, composed of the governor of the palace, the medical attendant and the isdies in waiting. Her appetite is excellent, and her conversation is always sensible and to the point. There are subjects to which she never alludes, and which, but for occasional fits of abstraction, one might think were now completely banished from her mind. On the whole, the Empress Charlotte leads a life as quiet, as calm and as happy as could be wished, and there is no foundation for the sensational reports that every now and then appear in the French papers. The Châtean de Bonchout bea wish, "on désire." She takes a great interest in

WESTERN FASHIONS OF ISLAM. During the reign of the Sultan Abdul Hamid a very marked reform—degeneracy, the old Turkish party call it-has certainly set in in the manners and customs of the faithful in the Ottoman capital. It is true, says the London Globe, that many pachas have not yet had the courage to follow the example of the Padishah, who asked Lady Layard to dinner, but of late the fair sex themselves in Stamboul are asserting with no uncertain voice their right to Western modes and Paris fashions. The once mysterious yashmak has pretty well degenerated into a European veil, while the siovenly yellow slipper, so long associated with the foot of the true believer, is rapidly being discarded by all Turkiel ladies who value their appearance, to the intense disgust of the shoemakers of Morocco. Cairo has long been half a European city. It was the great Pacha Mehemet All who first introduced the luxuries of the West into the capital of the Pharachs. He engaged French artists to provide but with Caour delicacies at fabulous salaries, and consumed the champagne of Rheims and Epornay in quantities that would have dismayed even a Russian or American of our day. His son, the ramous Ibrahim, by

AFTER ULUNDI.

The Daily Telegraph publishes a long and interesting narrative from the pen of Mr. Cornelius Vijn, a Dutch trader of Natal, of his enforced sojourn among the Zulus from the days preceding Isandula to shortly after the battle of Ulundi. In it the writer says:-The day after the battle of Ulundi the whole h this side the Black Umvolozi was full of cattle, girls, boys, men, women, all running away from some kraals. They ran away on the other side the Black Umvolozi, and they all went up to the Eugome Some Krais. They rain way some krais. They rain way to the Eugome Forest with their cattle and children. If I told them that when the white men came not the least harm would be done to them, they would not believe me. After seven days I saw the King again in one of Ungamman's krails, not far from the Engome Forest, at the Squebish River, which runs into the islack Unvolozi. As soon as he had come on this place he sent messengers in every direction ac call four of his regiments (Inkomma Makoos, Iucanda Impinou, Nokenk and Bonambie). He said he wanted them to build a krail for him, because all his military krails were burned, as well on the other side of the Black Unvolozi as on the Emahlabatina. But his men did not seem to come; they did not know very well that they were called to fight again, his words from this date were very different. One day he was very sorry that Dabula Anfanzie had gone over to the whifes, but expected him to come back again. Another day he was talking about Mr. J. R. Dunu; why he had brought war over the country, where he was just as much king as himself; but "I understand him very well; he wants me to be killed and then to reign alone over the country." Cetywayo was very sorry that all the Zulus from the coast were taking his cattle again; but now they ought to leave him. He was willing to pay his cattle. From this place (Sguebish near the Engome Forest) he went to a kraal of one of his brothers (Osewet), just on the borders of the Nongome, where he remained not very long—believe about ten days. At this place he found out that he was no longer King. His girls were daily going away from him, and of men he had nearly none loft; they all went to their kraals, and did not seem to care much about him. One day I found him crying outside; he was crying, so they said, over all the nice fat girls who were leaving him. Here he sent me with a message to Sir Garnet Wolseley, saying that the King was quite alone, and had no army in the field. He had heard that the army was coming back again, because they had been told a false report, that Cetywayo had gathered another army in the field again; but this was untrue. I was also to say that the Zulu chiefs were coming in a few days with the King's cattle. So I went away from the King, and know no more.

FORBES ON THE LASH.

In the new number of the Nineteenth Century Mr Archibald Forbes denounces the factious conduct of and what not," whose persistent and unpatriotic opposition to the flogging clauses of the Army Discipline bill has produced an act that can have no other effect than to diminish the efficiency of the British army. Some of the arguments of the oposite instances. For instance, with reference to posite instances. For instance, with reference the contention that the consciousness of a liabil to be florged does not set as a de rent, Mr. Forbes reluctantly adduces his cexperience:—"Twenty years ago I oulisted it cavairy regiment. Young, full of spirits and vin not destitute of money, and having no experienc discipline, it must be said that not in every resy was I a model soldier. For offences of light hear neas I was somewhat scandidously often in trou

Hunting has special dangers for ladies, and it is agreed on all hands that shooting can hardly be considered other than a masculine pastime; but angling is, the London Standard thinks, par excellence the "gentle art," and well adapted as an outdoor recreation for those whose nature is supposed to be characterized by gentleness. There are no records to tell us whether ladies angled in patriarchai times, but we know that they did so in the days of old Greek and Roman civilization. Plutarch informs us that no less celebrated a lady than Cleopatra was a that no less celebrated a lady than Cleopatra was a votary of the angle and that she and Antony spent no inconsiderable portion of their time in fishing matches. So keen at last did their rivalry become that recourse was had to artifice in order to insure victory, at least by the mean spirited Antony, Vexed at the superiority of the Queen in the art, he instructed divers to take live fish and place them on his hook. They effected this so cleverly that he pulled up fish after fish, and completely turned the tables on his mistress. She pretended to congratulate him on his good fortune and to admire his dexterity; but, by some means, had gained knowledge of the trick he had practised and determined to have her revenge. Another match was arranged, and in presence of a large company of triends specially invited to witness it the fishing commenced. Antony soon had as bite, struck, and pulled up a large salied fish, to his great disgust and the intense smusement of all present. The murder was out: Antony's trick was exploded; for on this occasion a diver, specially instructed by the Queen, had anticipated the one employed by Antony, and Lad fixed the sait fish on his hook. But though we cannot claim for this country the first lady angler, we can claim a lady as the author of the first book ever printed on augling; for within the years of Caxton issuing from his press at Westminister the "Dictos and sayinges of the Philosophers," in Matt; Wynken de Worde published the famous "Booke of St. Alban's," wherein Dame Juliana Berners, the good and accomplished Prioress of Sopwell, discourses on "the dysporte of tysshyng." Sue was probably a lady angler herself, as the very full instructions she gives in reference to the art indicate that she must have had practical experience of it; but, however this may be, she strongly commends the pastime "to all that be virtuous, gentle and freeborn." That angling was a pursuit followed by ladies after her time, and yet a considerable number of years ago, may be gathered from a book on fi no inconsiderable portion of their time in fishing

nds:—
Not artificial files my fancy took;
Nature's own magic lured me to your hook;
Flay me no more—no thought to suspe have I,
But had no, land ine, at your feet to die.

LONDON THEATRES.

Commencement of the Dramatic Season.

"RESCUED" AT THE ADELPHI.

How the Amateurs for the Calvert Benefit Backed Out.

Theatrical matters are interesting just now. The theatres are commencing their season, and already the rung up their respective curtains. Mr. Irving, fresh from Italian skies and seas, under and upon which he basked and rolled in Lady Burdett Coutts' yacht, the Walrus, has been simply screamed at hystorically-The play is peculiarly adapted to his particular style and is given in a manner which is absolutely faultis lt is not a pleasing play, certainly, but is very weird and strange as given at Lyceum, a thing to be seen once and then forgotten as rapidly as possible. The Bancrofts, at the Prince of Wales, have entered geois do Pont Arcy. "Mother and Son" is the name of the version which has already been played on your side. At the Court, which Mr. Hare has aband "Fornande" has not been a success, owing partly to the want of experience in the lady who played the title role. She has now given up the part, and it is Daughter," which you know so well on your side

Two of the London theatres are in the threes of last of the Haymarket Theatre as known to the present generation. Mr. and Mrs. Ban-croft, having made their fortunes at the outlandish Prince of Wales Theatre, emigrate westward to the Haymarket the footlights are lighted there again. What a house rise in splendor from its defunct past is the St. James. Thither Messrs. Haro and Kendal created-so say those who have been honored with the rest of it, according to the latest asthetic ideas. On Saturday next the new act drop will rise on new and original one act play by Mr. Val Prinsep, artist, associate of the Royal Academy, entitled "Monsier le Duc," in which Mr. Hare will play the "RESCUED" AT THE ADELPHI.

At the Adelphi, on Tuesday, Mr. Bouccault's new and original sensational drama called "Rescued," was produced before a densely crowded house. The admirably managed sensation scene alone saved it from ignominious failure. The following was the cast:-The Earl of Mount Audley, E. H. Brooke; The Count Ruskov, Mr. Hermann Vezin: Jack Weatherby, Mr. Henry Neville; Jerry Tarbox, Mr. J. G. Taylor; Mr. Manifold, Mr. R. Psteman; Mr. Pheenix O'Reilly, Mr. James Fernandez; Dan, Miss Clara Jecks; Widdicoff, Mr. F. W. Irish; Lady Sibyl Ferrers, Miss Holla Pateman; Midge, Miss Lydia Foote; Jane Garside, Miss Harriet Coveney; Maggie, Miss Emily Duncan; Jenny, Miss Maria Harris; Blind Biddy, Miss Louise Moodie, The London critics are down upon the play. Says the Standard:—"There is, as usual in Mr. Boucicault's plays, a sensation scene." A train has to cross a swing bridge over a river. All the heirs are in the solitary carriage dragged by the toy engine, and the villain having chioroformed the pointsman tries to wreck the train by moving the bridge so that the engine must plunge into the water. It need scarcely be said that the heroines rush up at the critical moment and put the bridge in its proper place, but the appliause which tollows is not unmixed with laughter. The days for this patiry sort of realism are, happity for dramatic at, passing away, Mr. Vincent Crummies' pump is getting rusty, even a real hansom with a real horse and a real driver Jerry Tarbox, Mr. J. G. Taylor; Mr. Manifold, Mr

artists and the mounting of Mr. Boulcicall's compilation, but no acting or seenery can possibly make it worth the while of a moderately intelligent man to spond an evening in seeing "Resend." The Daily Felgraph is still more severe. But it bears testimony to the excelence of the sensation scene: "No one really knew if the train will be bear testimony to the excelence of the sensation scene: "No one really knew if the train will be bridge. Regarded as a mechanical effect the stage has here an astonishing addition to the catalogue of realistic pictures. If future audiences can afford to hold their patience until this scene comes, if they can avoid mystification at the genealogy of the Mount Analey family and laughter at the love passage between the aristocratic lady and the ariston, it is by no means improbable that the sensation scene will conquer criticism, and then Mr. Boucicanit will be able to laugh at theory and point to practice."

The city of Manchester has been in a ferment of excitement for some weeks over the Calvert benefit performances, in which amateurs of world-wide of the curans in Manchester, but a taste of his quality was had in New York at Booth's Theatre on the first production of "Henry N.," will deorge Rignoid. After his death a few months are of the carms in Manchester, but a taste of his quality was had in New York at Booth's Theatre on the first production of "Henry N.," will deorge Rignoid. After his death a few months are a large number of public meu-artists, writers and dramalists—promised their services. Mrs. Theodore Martin (Hein Fancil) was to play Reasailand, Tom Taylor was to double the parts of Adam and Touchstone, Edmund Jates was to play Chartes the Wrestler; Alma Tadema found his engagements would not allow him to take part, Edmund Yates was taken ill, and I regret to add that he has been obliged to withdraw temper-rily was to play Reasailand, Tom Taylor was to double the parts of Adam and Touchatone, and the proper of the parts of the parts of the parts of his quality in plac

Inose on the occasion of the visit of the Comédie Française.

The Hornet's last proprietor, finding the property unprofitable, as many have before him, has been obliged to sell it, and it was disposed of by auction yesterday. The Hornet was said to have lost its sting; but if the things said about it since the announcement of the sales are any criterion it has enough enemies to sat'sfy the most exacting hornet. Truth sarcastically remarks that it has had more proprietors than subscribers, while the Echo unfeelingly says the amount which the Hornet was yesterday sold for—£109—was £99, 9s, and 11½d, more than it was worth. Acute mathematical readers may be left to estimate the exact value which the Echo set upon the Hornet.

THE GATE CITY GUARD.

HEARTY RECEPTION TO THE GEORGIAN CRACK

A MAGNIFICENT DRILL. The Gate City Guard, of Atlants, Ga., nu forty men and commanded by Captain J. F. Burke and Lieutenant W. C. Sparks, arrived in this city from Philadelphia at two o'clock yesterday after noon, and were warmly received and entertained by the Seventh regiment. The Guard was accompanied by Mayor W. L. Calhoun, of Atlanta, H. L. Collins, James Tye, T. K. Smith, J. H. Cole, sons. This corps is considered the crack corps of the State of Georgia, and certainly sustained that reputation handsomely yesterday. Though com-manded now by Captain Burke, a veteran Confeder ste officer, formerly of the Fifth battalion of cavalry in the army of the "lost cause," most or the men are young soldiers. To use their commander's own words, "They are merely cadets in a manner of speak-ing, but they are excellent soldiers." The Gate City similar to those in which the Gate City Guard of old were attired and mustered into the Confederate army, and presented a very dashing and military ap-pearance when they landed in this city at Cortlandt street ferry shortly after two o'clock. They were received by companies I and E, of the Seventh, under Captains Barrett and Casey, the former com-

THEY MARCHED BEHIND THE PAND After the customary military etiquette the Seventh, could by Grafulla's Band, led the Georgians up Cortlandt street to Broadway, amid the plaudits of eant and welcome the Southerners. At the City Hall there was a great crowd of people awaiting their

The Seventh drew up in line before the main enterance to their armory, on Sixth street, and presented arms, when the Gate City Guard passed in column of lours with the short company step and entered the childrag, from the column of the colu

between the Northern and Southern people.

OTHER SPEECHES.

There were many other speakers introduced by Colonel Clark, but most of them contented themselves with very brief statements. For instance, Commissioner Brennan invited both commands to partake of the hospitalities of Blackwell's Island to-morrow. Colonel Jusson, of deneral Shaler's staff, asked Captain Burke to take part in the First division parade on Wednesday, and General Varian heartily welcomed the strangers, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the Seventh, offered the hand of fellowship to them. In fact, the reception was one of those genial affairs which soldiers alone can create when they have buried their differences and shaken hands as friends.

PHILADELPHIA'S WELCOME.

RECEPTION OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD-PARADE AND VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION.

The visit of the Fourteenth regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, to Philadelphia, has been made under favorable circumstances. Grand Army Day opened cooler, and, although the ingly pleasant. All the principal streets of city were trimmed with flags, and the scene to is gay and bright as rockets and colored lights can make it. The feature of to-day's programme was the parale and march to the Permanent Exhib Buildings where the anniversary cereme took place. The members of the Brooklyn ment, 332 men, including the band, quartered at the Girard House. Instructions

The line of march was through Broad street and Girard avenue to the Park. At the Exhibition Build-ing the command was halted and the day was passed in and about the establishment. A banquet was served and an address was delivered by J. A. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions.

The Fourteenth regiment reached the Fulton ferry slip, Brooklyn, on a special boat from Jersey City at about a quarter past ten o'clock last night, and marched up Fulton street to Myrtle avenue. They turned up the latter thoroughfare, and proceeded to turned up the latter thoroughfare, and proceeded to their armory on Portland avenue, where they were dismissed. Along the entire route of march they were loudly cheered by the people who thronged the sidewalks and gave the veterans a hearty welcome home. The officers and men were unanimous in their expressions of commendation of the Philadel-phians who so hospitably treated them during their brief but pleasant visit to the Quaker City.

ON FIRE IN MID-OCEAN.

THRILLING PIPERIENCE OF THE PASSENGERS ON THE STRAMER MOSEL-THE SHIP BURN-ING AND THE OFFICERS PERSISTENILY RETI-CENT-GALLANTRY OF THE CAPTAIN AND

"I can dell you nodings about it," said the first officer of the steamship Mosel yesterday to a HERALD reporter. "The Captain is ashore, and he said to me say nodings to nobody, and I can say no more."

The Mosel had just arrived at her dock at Hoboken

and the reporter's inquiries were directed to the 3d inst. Some of the passengers were still engaged in gotting their luggage ashore, and as the Captain could not be found, and the first officer's mouth was closed by the orders of his superior, the reporter in-terrogated the most intelligent looking of those that he could find.

"He would tell you nothing, ch?" the passenger said, cying the rubicund official. "Well, that is the way they treated us at the time of the fire. It occurred it was rumored that there was a fire on board. There had been no announcement made that such was the case and many of us donoted the truth of the report. When the officers were questioned in regard to it they gave evasive answers and made light of the matter. When the fact could no longer be concealed they said it was an affair of no consequence, and the Captain was already attending to it. We might have known nothing about it in the beginning but for the noise made by the pumps wessel, but, in spite of the evidences of our senses, the officers would give us no information. The gangways and passages and even the cabins were flooded with water. Even the women who were suffering from seasickness were compelled to leave their borths.

ALMOST A PANIC.

fering from seasickness were compelled to leave their borths.

ALMOST A PANIC.

"Some of the steerage passengers came on the quarter-deck with their wives and children, and the alarm was becoming general. The runners were of the most contradictory character, and the only wonder is that the slarm did not degenerate into a panic. The extent of the fire could not be learned, and it was said, among other things, that the smoke was so dense as to hinder all approach to it and prevent effectual work in extinguishing it. This proved to be true, and the workers were repeatedly repulsed by the smoke in their efforts to get at the flames."

"And through all this there was not a word of assurance or warning to the passengers?" the reporter asked.

"Not a word, except when the lifeboats were made clear, and then we were told it was only a prudential measure. We feared, however, that the danger was greater than the officers affected to believe—all felt instinctively that they should prepare for the worst. The utmost order and decorum prevailed. There were no wallings of distress; no aimiess rushings to and fro in search of a place of safety; no cries even from the many women and children on board. This fortunate condition may have resulted from the fact that no official signals of distress had as yet been given, and in that case the action of the officers of the Mosel was wise; or it may have been caused by the feeling of confidence the passongers had in the capacity and extreme caution of Captain Neynaber, qualities that have made his name proverbial among such as had sailed with him in the past.

"Tontting the Plames."

Neynaber, qualities that have made his name proverbial among such as had sailed with him in the past.

"The report then came that the Captain, amid steam and smoke, in a position scarcely to be endured physically, and to the wonder and encouragement of his crew, was personally conducting the work against the fire. The smoke was still podring from the hatchway forward and some time later a brisk flame was seen to issue from one of the ventilators. The vessel was turned before the wind, but still no word of advice or encouragement, no information as to our actual condition came from the Captain himself. An ominous and unbroken slience prevailed, and even when we spoke to each other our worsa were uttered in whispers. Thus matters remained for some time, but suddenly, while all were waiting anxiously for some official announcement, a man's voice, strong and clear, rang out with the welcome words, 'The Captain bids me say that there is no further danger.'

"This statement was received with a hurrah that came from a hundred throats. The announcement brought relief to many until then sorely afflicted hearts. After this the passengers, who, in spite of the railing rain, had remained on deck, gradually withdrew to their cabins, although some doubted still the full force of the good news. About twelve o'clock the Captain, exhausted, his clothing wet and torn, the perspiration still streaming down his weather-beaten face, appeared among the passengers, with a bundle of biack sewing silk in his hand, and said:—Ladies and gortlemen—The danger is past. We found the seat and origin of the fire in the centre of the freight taken on at Soutiampton. It was fortunate that the goods consisted mainly of silk like this, which does not give an active flame. Be assured that the fire sout.'

"The effect of this announcement upon the passenger."

like this, which does not give an active flame. Be assured that the fire is out.

"The effect of this announcement upon the passengers can better be imagined than described. Never were gladder tidings spoken, and they were received by all as their deliverance from the great danger which had been threatened. The working of the pumps had ceased, the propoller began to move and the Mosel was again on her regular course. Now the passengers gradually retired to rest, confident of their safety, and on awaking the following morning found the good ship in much the same condition as if nothing unusual had occurred."

"Did you learn how the fire originated?" the reporter asked.

"No, we did not. It is not clear what caused it, but we all congratulated ourselves that it was so soon discovered and so speedily brought under control. When the danger had passed the passengers held a meeting, and returned thanks to the officers and crew for their gallantry and devotion. We agreed upon a statement of facts for publication, which is substantially the same as that which I have given you. Of course I feel bound to tell you nothing except what is contained in that statement, with which the Captain is particularly pleased."

"And that is the reason, I presume, he has ordered that no other shall be made?"

"CUBA LIBRE."

SENOR LAMADRIZ'S PROCLAMATION-A TALL WITH A PROMINENT CUBAN PATRIOT. A Henald reporter yesterday interviewed a ger man who is high in the councils of the pre-movement for freedom in Cuba, but who desifier

out to perform, to remain at present unknown pected to take a conspicuous position in the efforts to throw off the yoke of Spanish rule, one reason for which was the fear that, with the latitude necessarily be given, outrage and massacre would take the place of calm deliberate action and continuous effort in the common cause. thoroughly, however, and the slaves on twen ty-three plantations in Eastern Cuba have a abandoned their musters and their homes. they have done quietly and without threat, or attempt to commit injury or outrage to or property. Fifteen competent officers have re-cently been landed on the eastern shore and are rallying other forces around them, and instructing the negroes spoken of. The wor of organization has begun, and General Garcia, the president of the Comité Revolutionarie Cubano, is actively at work completing the scheme for the out

break of hostilities.

"The business of the Comité in this city is now in the hands of Señor José F. Lamadriz, who has issued

to her by despotism.

NECKSSITY OF UNION.

It is evident that those whose hearts are animated by the love of liberty and justice, and those interested in the good fortune of their country, which pours out for them lavishly fortune and happiness, ought to unite their forces to ours to secure the triumph of our secred cause and become openly. Cuban republicans and enjoy their rights, water the triumph of our secred cause and become openly. Cuban republicans and enjoy their rights, water was an advantages. To arrive at these objects we are going to continue against the Spanish government the war which has been interrupted by an unfortunate truce, imposed upon us by treachery, until we cast off at once and forever from our dear soil the noxious elements. We do not wish to cast out those Spaniards who love and benefit the island. Those who declare themselves our enemies will be treated as such and suffer the consequences of their obstinacy and error.

We have been thus frank, loyal and sincere with you, showing plainly to you the principles of a prudent and opportune line of policy, which at this moment, you cannot doubt, will guide the government of our independent republic. After having apoken to you in the language of truth our consciences are satisfied and the world cannot repreach us if you do not wish to listen to us. If you listen to this appeal, giving it a just appreciation, you may contribute to the shortening of the war, lessen the effusion of blood and prevent the desolation of unlappy Cuba.

New York, Sept. 26, 1879. NECESSITY OF UNION.

happy Cubs.

New York, Sept. 26, 1879.

For the committee, and in the absence of the President ad us dent, Calexto Garcia Iniquez, the President ad us terim. (Signed)

JOSE F. LAMADRIZ.

terim. (Signed) JOSE F. LAMADRIZ.
GRNERAL ROLOFF IN CUBA.
"This proclamation has been fully disseminated all over Cuba, and, as I said before, the cast is all ready moving and the western section of the island signal is given. General Roloff, who will prob be the first to take the field in person, is an

be the first to take the field in person, is an able officer, a Pole by birth, but heart and soul in this movement to free a suffering people. He served as a staff officer during the rebellion in the United States, and in the late insurrection on our island held a more responsible position. He is considered one of our best generals and will not lose sight of a single advantage to be gained in the atruggle. That Spain is alarmed in the matter may be intered from the fact that while Itlaneo desires to be removed from his position of Capitain General and proposed that General Martines Campon be reappointed as more capable of filling the position, the latter declined, saying, 'Cuba is lost,' He objected to being in post there when she shall have passed from the possession of the Inderenacion, which was printed in this city, has received the indorsement of the International Emancipation Society, which, in furtherance of the project, will hold a meeting at the Cooper Institute at an early date for the purpose of getting an expression of the American people on the subject, not only of freeing the Cuban shaves, but of giving to the waiting Cuban patriots that sentiment of sympathy in their cause which they feel has hitherto been demied them. The president of this society is a colored man—a doctor of divinity—and the spoakers on that occasion will include the most prominent Biving representatives of the pupit and the forum who have advanced anti-slavery ideas. The object of this meeting will be to encourage those looking to see the signal for the rising, and the reports of the proceedings and the commendations they may receive will be distributed as was the proclamation.

EVENTYTHING BRADY.

"I can assure you that everything is ready, and when the landing is made, the place and time of